

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1822.

[NO. 131.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822. Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—*Wm. McDowell vs. Hiram Gray.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him *ex parte*.

Witness, R. LOVE, *Clk. H. C. C.*
6wt33.—Pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

DURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next County Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard *ex parte*.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*
3wt39.—Pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased. Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said George Davis appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard *ex parte* as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, ROBT. HENY, *Clk.*
6wt32.—Pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards. Original attachment.—*Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test, D. EARNEST, *Clk.*
September 19, 1822.—441p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—*Job Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keistler, deceased.* Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Job Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said Job Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead *ex parte* as to him. A true copy.

Test, JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*
Price adv. \$4.

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Examination.

THE second semi-annual examination of the *Pleasant Retreat Academy*, under the direction of the Rev. John M. Smith and Mr. Nathaniel N. Smith, commenced on Monday, the 11th of the present instant, and closed on the succeeding Wednesday.

The trustees are again, from a sense of the duty they owe to the teachers, to the public and themselves, obliged to express their high satisfaction in relation to the accuracy and progress of the students. Not to find one individual among a number of students, amounting to about eighty, who did not afford satisfactory evidence of the care and ability of the instructors and of the improvement of the students themselves, was calculated to excite a pleasure and present prospects more easily conceived than described. This, and the good order of the students, show in a clear point of view the happy effects that result from the combined operation of talents and faithfulness in those to whom the education of youth is entrusted.

The exercises of the academy will again commence on the first of January next, under the direction of the same gentlemen who have conducted it during the last year. Boarding, including fire wood, lodging, washing and candles, can be had at the usual price of \$7 50 per month.

To accommodate parents and guardians, who live more southwardly, and whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year, which will commence about the middle of November; although the term of teaching will be considered as divided into two sessions, the first commencing in January, and the second in the month of June.

D. REINHARDT, Secretary.
Lincolnton, Nov. 16, 1822.—331.

THE subscriber having agreed with Gen. Gray, Wm. Hogan, Esq. and other gentlemen of their neighborhood, to teach a School, for one year, at a stated salary, with the privilege of taking in eight pupils on his own account, who will be thankful to any gentleman, who may wish to have their sons or wards educated in the Latin or Greek language, for their patronage. The price of tuition will be \$18 per annum. Board may be had at \$52. The Seminary will commence about the second Monday in December.

L. EVANS.
Randolph County, Nov. 17, 1822.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death. Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villainies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,
D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.
Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

JOHN GRASTY.
Nov. 12, 1822. 28

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept., a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased *Peter* from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered. JOHN GOUGH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—71

Watch & Clock Repairing and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.
Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay. C. W.

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house, (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Ostlers.

In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices are kept at this house.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt31

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

SAMUEL FRALY, ALEXR. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt33

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his front teeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt39 LEROY HAIL.

LODGENavigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'ry.
Oct. 29, 1822.—3wt32

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822. Letters addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

23 SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in the state of N. Carolina, Lincolnton county, on or about the 20th of October last, a *Red Roan Horse*, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, with a small scar on the back part of the pattern of the hind leg between the joint and the hough—thirty years old last spring. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for the horse, and fifty dollars for the thief and horse.

3wt31r JOSEPH KINDRICK.

Runaway.

WAS committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of *Moses*, aged about 21 years, and is very black; says he was bought of Peterson Goodwin, Dinwiddie county, Va. by William Wims, negro trader, of Georgia. The owner is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for jail fees, &c. according to law. SAM'L JONES.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1822. 13wt31 Sheriff.

Agricultural Show.

THE Rowan Agricultural Show, will take place in Salisbury on Tuesday, the 24th of December, when the following premiums will be awarded, viz:

\$5 to the best piece of home-made carpeting, containing not less than 20 yards.
\$5 to the best counterpane.
\$5 to the best piece of wool and cotton cloth, men's wear, not less than 10 yards.
\$5 to the best bull calf, not more than a year old.
\$5 to the best heifer do.
\$5 to the best sow.
\$5 to the best boar.

Honorary premiums will be given to the best specimens of every kind of domestic manufactures. It is expected there will be one or more ploughing matches. The members of the Society are requested to meet precisely at 10, A. M. at the Court-House.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'ry.
Salisbury, Nov. 26, 1822. 131

A MAP

Of the Western District of Tennessee.

F LUCAS, Jr. No. 138, Market Street, Baltimore, will publish on the 1st of November next, a Map of the Western District of the State of Tennessee, situated between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, containing the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Surveyor's districts, designating the sections, and indicating the quality of the soil by the color of the sectional lines; also, the division of this district into counties according to the act of the Legislature of the state, passed in October, 1821.

The Map will be printed on a sheet of vellum drawing paper, 24 inches by 20—price when colored, Three Dollars, without coloring, Two Dollars.

Orders transmitted by post, addressed to the publisher, (free of expense,) and accompanied with the Cash, will be executed without delay, and the Maps forwarded in any way that may be directed.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1822.

Where a number of the Maps are taken, an allowance will be made in the price. 4wt33

Notice.

THERE will be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on a credit, several likely NEGROES, men, boys and girls, lapsed to the estate of Joseph Chambers, by the death of one of the heirs. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.
December 1, 1822.—3wt33

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her house and lot, in the great south square of the town of Salisbury. The dwelling-house is two stories, 28 feet square, well finished, with the necessary out buildings. The lot is in a high state of improvement, and would be a desirable situation for a private family. Further description is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will no doubt wish to view the premises. A liberal credit will be given for the greater portion of the purchase money. Application will be made to me, on the premises.

Nov. 25, 1822.—30ft

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order from the county court of Rowan, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 30th day of December next, at the dwelling-house of John McLean, (Coddle creek, Rowan county,) one negro man, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, who has worked some time at the Cabinet and House Carpenter business; one girl, about 18, and a boy about eight years of age, belonging to the estate of Alex. McLean, deceased. The conditions of sale will be twelve months credit, by giving bond with approved security. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, also all persons indebted to said estate, either by note, bond, or book account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Settlements can be made at any time before the above sale, by application to the subscriber at his own house.

H. BRALY, Adm'r.
Nov. 25, 1822. 261

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.

A GREABLY to an order from the court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell on Thursday, the ninth of January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, that valuable plantation lying on Hunting creek, of which the late William Martin died possessed, containing, by estimation, seven hundred and twelve acres. On said farm there is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a considerable quantity of upland. There is a good dwelling, with other convenient outbuildings. This valuable piece of property will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, payable in three annual instalments, to bear interest from the expiration of the first year,—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, payable to the subscriber.

JOHN N. HART, Comr.
6wt34p

NOTICE.

IN the month of November, 1821, I purchased a horse of John Hampton of Kentucky, for which I gave my note, with John Mitchell's security, for the sum of one hundred and five dollars. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as it was fraudulently obtained, the said Hampton warranted the horse to be sound, which proved to be otherwise.

JACOB DAYWALT.
Cabarrus County, N. C.
Nov. 20, 1822. 3632

Books.

THOSE persons in Cabarrus county, to whom I have loaned books, will please return them to David Storke, Esq. merchant, in Concord.

JOHN TRAVIS.
Nov. 16, 1822.—261

From Paley's Natural Theology.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Action of the heart.—The simplest idea of its action is, that, by each contraction, a portion of blood is forced as by a syringe into the arteries; and, at each dilation, an equal portion is received from the veins. This produces, at each pulse, a motion and change in the mass of blood, to the amount of what the cavity contains, which in a full grown human heart, I understand, is about an ounce, or two table spoons full. How quickly these changes succeed one another, and by this succession how sufficient they are to support a stream of circulation throughout the system, may be understood by the following computation, abridged from Keill's Anatomy, p. 117, ed. 3. "Each ventricle will at least contain one ounce of blood. The heart contracts four thousand times in one hour; from which it follows, that there passes thro' the heart, every hour, four thousand ounces or three hundred and fifty pounds of blood. Now the whole mass of blood is said to be about 25 lbs. so that a quantity of blood equal to the whole mass of blood passes through the heart 14 times in one hour; which is about once every four minutes." Consider what an affair this is, when we come to very large animals. The aorta* of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water works at London Bridge; and the water roaring in its passage through that pipe, is inferior, in impetus and velocity, to the blood gushing from the whale's heart. Hear Doct. Hunter's account of the dissection of a whale. "The aorta measured a foot diameter. Ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke with an immense velocity, thro' a tube of a foot diameter. The whole idea fills the mind with wonder."

* The great artery that rises from the heart.

FROM SPENCE'S ANECDOTES.

There was a Lord Russell who, by living too luxuriously, had spoiled his constitution. He did not love sport, but used to go out with his dogs every day, only to hunt for an appetite. If he felt any thing of that, he would cry out, "Oh, I have found it!" turn short round, and ride home again, though they were in the midst of a fine chase. It was this Lord, who, when he met a beggar, and was entreated by him to give him something, because he was almost famished with hunger, called him "a happy dog!" and envied him too much to relieve him.

Mr. Pope said one day to Mr. Saville—"If I was to begin the world again, and knew just what I do now, I would never write a verse."

Reynolds of Exeter, while at Eton, dreamed that his father was dead, and that he was walking in the meadows very melancholy; when a strange woman came up to him, who told him that she was his mother, who died soon after he was born. She said to him, "Yes, your father is dead, and your mother-in-law has had too much influence over him; he has left all his property to the younger sons; but there is an estate which he had no right to leave away from you; the writings are in Mr.'s hands, go to him and you may recover it. Reynolds having no news from home of this kind, soon forgot his dream. About a year after he goes down to his friends, and finds his father very well; but he had been, at the very time of Reynold's dream, extremely ill, and recovered beyond expectation. The friends to whom he related his dream, when he described to them the person of the woman who appeared to him, said they who had been well acquainted with her, could not have described his mother's person more exactly. About a year after, his father fell ill again, died, and left all his property to his younger children. Upon this Reynold's dream came again into his mind: he goes to the gentleman named to him by his mother in that vision, and finds that it is exactly as he had been told, recovers the estate mentioned, and enjoys it at this day.

Dr. Franklin used to say, that "rich wiles were the only species of second hand goods that sold at prime cost."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.—On motion of Mr. Spaight, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees, which were made as follows: Committee of Propositions and Grievances, Messrs. Baker, of Brunswick, Flowers, Jones, Sneed, Outlaw, Williams, Wall and Shober.

On the committee of Privileges and Elections, Messrs. Troy, Boddie, Carson, Bray, Brownrigg, Hatch, Marshall and Barringer.

On the committee of Claims, Messrs. Ward, Peebles, Baird, Vanhook, Jacobs, Whitfield, Robinson and McLeary.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—The following persons were appointed on the several select committees, on the Governor's Message, viz:

On Internal Improvements, Messrs. Branch, Hatch, Miller, Wade and Jones.

On the Militia and the Public Arms, Messrs. McKay, McLeary, Jacobs, Barringer and Houze.

On Education, Messrs. Shober, Brownrigg, Legrand, George and Sumner.

On the Reports from the Legislature of South Carolina and Massachusetts, Messrs. Graves, Carson, Blackwell, Sneed and Wall.

On the Report and Resolutions received from Massachusetts, relative to the appropriation of a portion of the public lands, for education, Messrs. Outlaw, Baker, of Brunswick, Baird, Parker and Calloway.

On Agriculture, Messrs. McKay, Williams, Culpepper and Beasley.

On the Judiciary, Messrs. Cameron, Seawell, Spaight, Troy and Williamson.

On the Reforms of the State House, Messrs. Baker, of Gates, Flowers, Robinson, Devane and Whitfield.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1810, to amend an act, entitled an additional act to an act entitled Feme Coverts, how to pass lands—which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jacobs presented the following resolution, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising, amending and consolidating, the several acts, and parts of acts, now in force, in this State, relative to executors and administrators—which was adopted.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.—On motion of Mr. Williamson, the following resolutions were adopted, viz: that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, whether any alteration is necessary in the laws relative to the punishment of persons guilty of the offence of altering or defacing the marks or brands of others, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying off the state into eight judicial districts, and appointing two additional judges, to hold the Superior Courts; and if expedient, whether any other alteration or amendment be necessary in the Judiciary system of this state.

Mr. Williamson, a bill allowing to the state the right of peremptory challenge to jurors, in all prosecutions for capital offences, which passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.—Messrs. Blackwell, Lindsay, Shober, Ward and Troy, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of issuing an additional quantity of Treasury Notes.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act relating to Feme Coverts, how to pass lands, and after some discussion on an attempt to amend the bill, it passed its second reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Green, a bill exempting regular Ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, from serving as Jurors; and Mr. Spurgeon, a bill for the division of Rowan County; which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Graves, a bill to fix the time of appointing the County Trustees of Surry, which passed its first reading; and on motion of Mr. M'Ray, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M'Ray, Graves, Branch, Marshall and Person, with instruction to prepare and report a general bill on the subject.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.—The bill for the division of Rowan, and the bill for the exemption of Ministers from serving as Jurors, passed their 3d reading by a considerable majority.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.—On motion of Mr. Bokkin, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to take under consideration the laws respecting weights and measures, and that they report by bill or otherwise: Messrs. Bokkin, J. Skinner, McLauren, Carson and Frink were named as this committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, that the committee on that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the militia and the public arms, be instructed to inquire into the causes of the falling off in the returns of the effective militia of the State; and to report a bill amendatory of the existing laws, so as to insure, in future, correct and full returns of the militia, through the various grades of officers, from captains up to major generals; that the said committee also inquire into the propriety of repealing so much

of the several acts in force, as exempts from mustering at general reviews, the members of the Fire Companies, incorporated by said acts; also to inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the existing laws providing for the safe-keeping and preservation of the public arms of the State, to report by bill or otherwise.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—A message was received from the Senate, disagreeing to the proposition of this House, to appoint a joint committee, of one member from each of the Congressional Districts, for the purpose of dividing the State into Congressional Districts, agreeably to the last apportionment of Representatives; and proposing, in another message, that a select joint committee be appointed to inquire, whether or not it be expedient, to make a new arrangement of the Congressional Districts of the State, taking into view the last census, and the apportionment by Congress; and that the said committee consist of two members for each Congressional District, one from each house, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise: naming Messrs. Carson, M'Leary, Graves, Wade, Wall, Cameron, Sneed, Outlaw, Lindsay, Flowers, Baker of Brunswick and Hatch, for the committee on the part of the Senate—which resolution was concurred in, and the following gentlemen were named to compose the committee on the part of this House: Messrs. Henry Skinner, Jones, Blackledge, Cole, Dulaney, Hunt, Strange, Mebane, Hill, Fisher, Rea, Graham of Rutherford, and Gordon.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to repeal the second section of an act passed in 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. Mr. Blackledge moved that the report and bill be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was determined in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, 96 to 30.

The following bills were presented, viz: By Mr. Cox, a bill to increase the pay of witnesses, where the court they attend is held at a distance of 20 miles or more, from the place of their residence.

Mr. Mebane, a bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, by providing for the counties in which suits in their superior courts have or may so accumulate, that they cannot be regularly tried at the regular terms of these courts. Which bills were read the first time and the latter ordered to be printed.

On motion, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot on Monday week next, for a Senator to Congress.

The Speaker laid before the house the following Report from the Public Treasurer, which was referred to the committee of Finance, and ordered to be printed:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: The laws of the state make it my duty to inform you, that the receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina, for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1821, and ending with the last day of October, 1822, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description, which became due and were paid at the Treasury of the State, within that period—together with the dividends declared by our three several Banks on the stock or shares held in them respectively by North-Carolina, and which were payable into the common Treasury—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in the course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the bonds given by purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh, amount to \$127,064 24; including a dividend of \$1,200, declared by the Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company in the year 1821, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1821, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit \$114,099 44; an aggregate amount of \$241,163 68; is formed.

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including Treasury Notes and other monies burnt, to amount of \$126,701 69. The vouchers for which are in possession of the Comptroller, and are, of course, in readiness for the examination of the Committee of Finance.

This expenditure, being deducted from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of \$114,461 99, remaining in the Treasury of this State on the first day of November instant, yet to be accounted for.

For a specification of the several items forming or composing the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Treasurer would ask leave respectfully to refer to the printed statement furnished by the Comptroller, for the use of the Members of the present General Assembly.

The net amount of the dividends declared by the Directors of the State Bank on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due and payable to it under the provisions of the act of 1811,

on account of the unpaid for shares of the state, up to December last) was \$18,719 76: which sum was paid over to the Public Treasurer, by the officers of the Bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was therefore burnt and destroyed, as the law directs.

Of the sum of \$114,461 99, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North-Carolina, on the first day of the present month, viz: on the first day of November, 1822, \$43,303 09, are deposited at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh; \$40,048 99, are deposited, and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh; and \$15,972 56 are deposited, in like manner, and at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville: The remainder is in the public chest, and is formed of cash or bank notes, kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures of the day—of vouchers or claims which have been paid off and taken up since the 1st day of November instant, and which are, therefore, not brought into account—and of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes prepared and preparing to be burnt, when the Legislature may be pleased so to direct.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Welborn and Taliaferro, commissioners appointed by Governor Franklin to superintend the selling, &c. of the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee Lands, paid into the Public Treasury the sum of \$1,519 41; being the net proceeds of the sales made by them, and which had come into their hands as commissioners aforesaid: which sum was forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements: as has been likewise and since the further sum of \$6,658 86, collected (from the bonds taken at the sales made by Messrs. Franklin and Mebane in 1820) up to the first day of the present month.

Messrs. Welborn and Taliaferro, likewise handed over and delivered at the Treasury the bonds taken to secure the purchase money of the lands sold by them, as commissioners aforesaid, amounting to \$13,689 27; the whole of which remain on file, and are yet to be paid.

From the statement which commences this report, it will be perceived, that the expenditures of last year, including the money burnt, more than covered the balance which remained in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1821, and, indeed, exceeded it by several thousand dollars; and it will likewise be borne in mind, that the sources from whence three of the items contained in the Comptroller's statement, laid before the Assembly early in the present session, and which very materially contributed to the creation of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1822—namely: the dividends of the Bank of Cape Fear and Newbern, and the dividend of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, have ceased to operate in favor or aid of the ordinary revenue of the State; and can, therefore, no longer be counted on in forming an estimate of the amount of the future receipts at the Treasury. It is hoped and believed, however, that in the course of the present fiscal year, the redemption of the money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, will be accomplished; and should such prove to be the case, the dividends thereafter declared by the State Bank may be made to come in aid of the revenue of the state, and will, probably, form considerable items, and prove valuable and efficient substitutes for the sources of revenue above mentioned as being now no more.

The public Treasurer considers it his duty to present to the Legislature the foregoing statement and view of the present situation and future prospects of the Treasury of the state; not, indeed, with the intention of suggesting the advisability of any increase whatever of the public taxes at present laid and in operation, and which, he is persuaded, will continue to prove commensurate to the support of government, and to the defraying all such other items of expenditure as will probably be authorized; his motive being merely to shew the probable continued solvency of the Treasury.

There are, at present, and for some time past have been, very considerable sums of money due to North-Carolina by bonds originally given for sums less than one hundred dollars; the makers of which are widely dispersed, and dwell in distant and different sections of the country; and it being evident that much difficulty and delay, not to mention probable loss, will necessarily attend the collection of those monies, unless some special provision be made to ensure and facilitate it. The Treasurer would hereby respectfully submit to the Legislature, the propriety and the necessity of extending the like remedy against the makers of such bonds, as is at present provided by law, and in use, against such revenue officers of the state who fail to account and pay up as they are bound to do; or, of providing such other practicable remedy as shall be considered more proper and advisable.

Much and respectfully,

Gentlemen, your ob't serv't,
JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.
Raleigh, 25th Nov. 1822.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 25.

MORE OUTRAGEOUS PIRACIES!
CAPTURE of Four American Vessels by the Cuba Pirates—their Recapture by the boats of the U. S. schr. Alligator—Death of Captain ALLEN, of the Alligator—Capture of one of the Piratical Schooners, &c. &c.

Captain Mayo of the brig Iris (of Boston) arrived here yesterday, and who was captured by pirates on his passage from Boston to New-Orleans, furnishes us with the following highly interesting information:—

Declaration of Freeman Mayo, Master of the brig Iris, of Boston, bound to New-Orleans.

November 4.—At sun rise, saw the Pan of Matanzas bearing S. W. by W. about 40 miles distance, steering west, wind from N. E. At 8 A. M. saw 2 schrs. steering out from the land to the N. W.; I hauled on the wind to the Northward, found they came up fast, with sweeps out and decks full of men; one of them, with Buena Ayrean colors, fired two 18 pound shot over me, I then hove to, they boarded me with 6 men, armed with pistols, cutlasses and long knives, fired one pistol over my head in boarding, drove every man below, and attempted to tack ship, but could not work the brig themselves, and ordered one half of the crew on deck at a time; stood in for land, wind to the eastward. They acknowledged themselves pirates, and began searching for every thing valuable, putting my best clothes on. At sun set let go the best bower anchor, in 2½ fathoms water, within a quarter of a mile of the beach; they then drove me with all my crew into the fore-castle, barred us down, and strictly guarded us, without any thing to eat or drink. I had no idea we should survive till morning for want of air. At midnight ordered me into the cabin, where they treated me in the most horrid manner, beat me with their pistols, choked me, threatening me with instant death, &c. &c. then ordered me back into the fore-castle, and called up the cook and boy and sported with them in the like manner.

Nov. 5th.—At day light they cut the cable and ordering me to make sail, beat down the coast all day. At 7 P. M. run in between Stone Key and Point Yeacoa; came to anchor about 5 miles above the Key up the bay to the S. E. That night we had all the pirates aboard passing all night, and robbed me and my crew of every article of clothing, money, watches, &c.

Nov. 6th.—Weighed anchor again, and run about 5 miles further up the bay to the southward, in co. with schr. Mary & Eliza, Captain Cole, from Salem, who they captured same day with me. They then commenced discharging our cargoes. They took from me 100 boxes axes, about 40 casks of nails, kedge anchor and hawser, all my spare rigging, unrove some, spare and purchase blocks, spun yarn, worming, &c. also, two studding sails, two compasses, most of the cabin stores, about 500 lbs. of Bread, &c. &c. At 3 P. M. the Captain of the pirates came aboard, and ordered his crew, if they did not find more money in one hour, to murder every one of us, and burn the vessel. I begged for the long boat and some bread and water, to proceed to the Florida Coast.—He said No. I would send an American man of war to detect him; he did not mean to spare one of us. One of the pirates, more humane than the rest, begged hard for my life; the captain told him to do his duty, or he would take his life instantly. I then proposed to go to Matanzas, and get money to ransom our lives and vessel—he hesitated a few minutes, then said he would give me 3 days to go and return with \$6000, or he would burn the brig and every soul aboard; he then took me aboard his piratical schooner.

Nov. 7th.—Carried me within six miles of Matanzas and put me into a boat. I arrived in town at 1 P. M. I called on the Governor, he would not assist me; the American Merchants did not think proper to raise any money or treat with the pirates; the American masters then agreed to muster a force from their own crews, go down and engage them. Capt. Watkins of the pilot schr. Ploughboy, of Philadelphia, offered his vessel and services. We put aboard her one eighteen pounder, 50 muskets, a few pistols, cutlasses, &c. and mustered about 30 men; after getting ready, some began to discourage the expedition as not sufficient force; some of the sailors began to drop off and finally gave it up.

Nov. 8th.—I went ashore to consult what could be done; soon after I landed, I saw the U. S. schooner Alligator coming into the Bay; I boarded her as soon as possible, and stated my situation to Capt. ALLEN; he was pleased to assist me, and immediately about ship and stood out of the Bay. Capt. Watkins in the Ploughboy, with a few American sailors, followed after the Alligator.

Nov. 9th.—Found ourselves directly off the entrance of the Bay, between Stone Key and Point Yeacoa, with 3 American vessels, and one of the pirates in sight, to anchor; the Americans proved to be the ship William & Henry, Capt. Drew from N. York for New-Orleans; the brig Sa-

rah Morrill, of Boston, for New-Orleans, and schr. Nancy & Mary, Capt. Moor, from Boston for Pensacola, (captured the day previous.) We found the piratical schooner to be making sail, and sweeping up the Bay. Capt. ALLEN found it impossible to overhaul him with the Alligator, he therefore immediately ordered the boats hoisted out, manned and armed; also put about 20 men on board the Ploughboy, and gave chase; the pirate hoisted a Patriot flag, and fired a gun to leeward; we soon perceived another of their schooners bearing out the bay to assist them; we received several fires from their eighteen and nine pounders, without any damage; boarded the largest; they all fled into their boats, and a number of them were killed and drowned. We left the gig's crew in possession of the prize, and proceeded to board the other, but they had too much the advantage—their decks full of men and musketry. Capt Allen received his death wound, with 4 others, and several wounded; we were obliged to retreat to our prize, thinking to come up with her; but the guns were dismounted, and in such confusion, that Lieut. DALE ordered her out of the Bay, and got on board the Alligator, and at 3 P. M. came to anchor close by the Iris; found her ashore with her other cable cut; not a soul on board; by assistance from the Alligator, I arrived in Matanzas the 2d day after, with the Iris, in company with the ship, brig, two schooners and the prize before mentioned. I found my second mate, three sailors, cook and cabin boy, and a passenger (Mr. Greenleaf) had arrived in a boat, 12 hours before; they informed us when the action commenced, the pirates were all on board their own vessel. Mr. Rich, my chief mate took the small boat to go and get Capt. Cole and his crew to assist in keeping them off; they found the pirates were boarding the Iris, and Capt. Cole and his crew advised taking to the woods. When they boarded the Iris they discharged several pistols at the crew but missed them; they drove some overboard with cutlasses, and into the boat. After all the crew were in the boat except one, the second mate rose up on them, hove two pirates overboard, and shoved off with the boat; the pirates have every thing at them they could get hold of, but did not kill any one, though every man was more or less wounded. Mr. Rich, the chief mate, with Capt. Cole and his crew, arrived in Matanzas two days after, having travelled all the way, and suffering very much. Lieut DALE of the Alligator took my papers, with the four others, and ordered us for Charleston for adjudication and to settle the salvage, &c.

FREEMAN MAYO.

The pirates were handsome coppered vessels, of about 90 tons; two were armed with an 18 pounder midships, and two long nine's; the other with one 18 pounder and 6 sixes. The coast was literally covered with wrecks of vessels, trunks, goods, &c. A regular trade was carried on with the merchants in Matanzas, who were informed of every capture, and purchased the cargoes, erasing the marks from the packages and substituting others in their stead. A man arrived at Matanzas from their rendezvous the day before Capt. M. sailed, who stated that they had two men hanging at the yard-arms of one of the schrs.; and that they had determined to destroy every American vessel they met with, and murder their crews. Capt. M. parted with the convoy on Friday last, off Cape Canaveral. The Alligator and her prize are destined for Norfolk.

THE RACE—THE RACE!

"All the world!"—so far as 10,000 persons would go to make it, went out to the race-course at Washington city, on Wednesday last—some of whom were said to have made a journey from Boston for the purpose, to see a trial of speed between a New-York horse, called Eclipse, and a Virginia horse, dubbed Sir Charles, for a bet of 10,000 dollars; but, at about 1 o'clock, when impatience had nearly passed into a mania, it was announced that poor Sir Charles had somehow got lamed, and would not run the match—so Eclipse walked over the course, and his owner received the forfeit, 5000 dollars.

But, after this another match was made up—Eclipse against Sir Charles, to run four miles, for 1500 dollars—this was won by the former with great ease, and without pushing; yet he went over the ground in eight minutes and four seconds.

So ends this important affair, and we are glad that the great race was not run; for many had betted large sums upon it who are unable, as they say, to pay their honest debts, to mechanics and grocers, &c. and even the washer-women of their families.—Niles' Register.

It has been generally expected, that the racing contest between the New-York and Virginia gentlemen would not terminate with the incidents of Wednesday; and it has turned out accordingly. A match has been made between parties from the two states, for twenty thousand dollars a side, (three thousand dollars forfeit) four mile heats, to be run over the Long Island course, on the fourth Tuesday in May next, between Eclipse and any other horse to be produced at the starting post on that day.

[Nat. Intell.]

The New-Orleans papers of 19, 20, 21, and 22d October, announce the continuation of the yellow fever with unabated violence. An impressive fact to shew the desolation of the City, is, that the Federal Court there was opened, and neither parties, lawyers, jurors, or witnesses, attended—and the Court was closed without having acted on a single cause.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1822.

ROWAN DIVIDED.

The division of Rowan has at length been effected, and a new county is formed out of it, to bear the name of DAVIDSON. The dividing line, as we learn from a letter from a member of the General Assembly to his friend in this place, runs as follows:—Commences where the Surry line crosses the river, thence down the river to Ives' ferry, (formerly Smith's,) thence in a straight line to the ten mile post, on the Lexington road, near Warren Roberts'; thence a straight line to the mouth of Abbott's creek; thence down the river to the Montgomery line.

OLD ROWAN is now divided; and we trust all the benefits and conveniences will result from it, which our friends in the new county have anticipated. But although the population and territory of Rowan are now considerably diminished, yet we doubt not she will still hold a respectable and influential standing among her sister counties. What she has lost in territory and population, she must make up in public spirit and intelligence; in the improvement of the territory which remains, and in the industry and enterprise of her citizens.

Gov. Holmes, in his speech, has urged upon the legislature the necessity of a revision of our *Militia System*; and little urging, one would suppose, would be necessary, to induce our representatives to take this subject into serious consideration. Knowing, as they must, the effects of our present system, their duty to their constituents, throwing aside every other motive, imperiously demands of them, that they either adopt a new, or revise the old one. It is matter of fact, that the time which is now spent in mustering, is almost wholly thrown away: skill is not acquired—discipline is not enforced; and it is very problematical whether the training of half a century has added a single item to our stock of military skill. The legislature, therefore, should either devise a better system, or release the people altogether from the burden of mustering five or six days in a year, without receiving, in return, the smallest benefit to themselves, or adding any thing to the security of the country, by an increasing acquisition of military knowledge.

A well regulated, and well armed militia, is the safe-guard of the country: upon this we must rely in all times of peril. Neither the policy of our government, nor the nature of our institutions, admits of a large standing army; hence the necessity of every state paying particular attention to the arming and training of its militia. A strict discipline should be enforced, and every man be provided with a musket, and the necessary accoutrements. Fowling pieces, some without locks and some with, horseman's pistols, &c. &c. are poor arms in the hands of soldiers; yet such, in fact, are not seldom seen in the hands of the militia in many of the states. Some of the states exhibit a militia well armed, and pretty well disciplined; while others present a scene directly the reverse. And it may be remarked, that in those states where the most attention is bestowed upon disciplining and arming the militia, a military pride exists, which creates a desire in almost every individual soldier to appear well, and do well; and this would doubtless be the case in every state, were similar means adopted.

We have thrown together these crude remarks, not with the remotest expectation of their attracting the notice of the General Assembly,—for we have not the presumption to suppose that our opinions would have any influence upon that body,—but to use our feeble endeavor to arouse the attention of the people to the importance of this subject. They have been subjected for years to the burden and expense of mustering annually five or six days, and no perceptible benefit has resulted; it is time, then, they should inquire into the cause. The subject is one which concerns not themselves alone, but their posterity, their country; and if they will but feel an interest in it, an interest proportioned to its importance, something

will then be done. Their representatives, partaking of the general sentiment, will remove the evil, and wipe away the stigma,—we repeat it, the stigma; for a badly armed, and worse organized, militia is a blot upon the escutcheon of any state.

SILVER MINE.

The fact of a *Silver Mine* having been discovered in Lincoln county, had apparently become so well established, that few were disposed to doubt it; indeed, unless the public had refused to place any confidence in the testimony and assertions of individuals, of individuals too, of the most unquestionable integrity, there could have been no cause for doubt. But the last *Raleigh Register* contains a letter from Professor Olmsted, to whom specimens of the supposed silver ore had been transmitted, which is conclusive on this subject, and bursts the bubble of the Silver Mine. In that he demonstrates, by a chemical analysis of the mineral, that it contains not a particle of silver; and he says there is nothing in the appearance of the specimens which he has seen, indicative of a precious metal; they belong to a class of rocks called Gneiss, and their brightness arises from the particles of mica which are dispersed through them.

There was also sent to Professor Olmsted, with the aforesaid specimens, a small bar of silver, said to have been obtained from the same mineral by a blacksmith. This, he says, was soon ascertained to be an alloy of silver and copper. And from the experiments which he made upon it, he has shown, we think, pretty conclusively, that the bar of silver, instead of being produced from the Lincoln ore, is nothing more nor less than melted coin. This looks a little suspicious; but we shall not attempt to account for it.

Thus, it would seem, that the belief, which had become almost universal, in the existence of a *Silver Mine* in the county of Lincoln, must be renounced, and the high-wrought expectations of many must fall to the ground. The hopes of realizing sudden wealth, and the glittering visions which played around its fancied possessors, will now vanish, and the old fashioned road to opulence must again be pursued. Industry and economy among our farmers, combined with skill and intelligence in the management of their lands, will be productive of more advantages to the country, will conduce more to individual and national prosperity and happiness, than all the mines of Mexico and Peru. And although many of our fellow-citizens may be sadly disappointed at the sudden destruction of their supposititious wealth, "yet it is pleasing to reflect," says Mr. Olmsted, "that those 'exhaustless treasures of iron with which the same region abounds, are stamped 'with no dubious or delusive characters, but afford a surer path to happiness and prosperity than the silver mines of Potosi.'"

On Tuesday, the 26th ult. GABRIEL HOLMES, Esq. was, without opposition, re-elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year.—*Raleigh Register*.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INTERESTING OPERATION.

Among the many cases of cataract successfully treated by Dr. Beckwith, one, who was an eye witness of the facts, thinks the following case, the only one among us, it is believed, of one, born blind, being restored to sight, must be interesting to the public.

Some time since, Miss Mary Smith, a young woman about 18 or 19 years of age, blind from her birth, in both her eyes, came to this place to submit to the operation of couching. The event has more than realized her most sanguine hopes. By the operation, she has been brought to as perfect sight as persons of her age, laboring under congenital cataract, have, probably, ever been. The effects on her feelings were such as might be naturally expected. When the broad light of day burst upon her, nothing could exceed her joy, surprise and astonishment. On using, for the first time, a pair of cataract spectacles, she could express her joy only by repeated and extravagant bursts of laughter. The sense of touch had made many objects familiar to her; but on receiving her sight, all was to be learned anew; as she could not tell a single article by sight, until she called in the aid of touch, or was told its name. She can now distinguish her acquaintances across the street, walk freely abroad, and perform most domestic duties. She declares that she never suffered one hour's pain, or any inflammation, in consequence of the operation.

Dr. Beckwith, who has thus lifted the singular happiness of restoring an interesting female from all the horrors of total blindness, to the blessings of society, has succeeded in completely restoring to sight a number of other persons, laboring under this distressing privation, within a few years past. From the circumstance of an almost total absence of pain, inflammation, and other unfortunate symptoms, so often complained of, we are induced to believe

there must be some improvement in Dr. Beckwith's mode of operating. We entertain a hope, he will give the public a history of his case, with his method of operating and mode of treatment. Should any apology be due to the Doctor for using his name so freely, the desire we have, that others may experience the happy effects of his skill, is all we can offer. Z. Z.

MURDER.

The Boston Gazette, of Nov. 9, states that an Irishman aged 24 years, in the service of Mr. George D. Davis, "veterinary surgeon," or as the phrase used to be, farrier, was found dead in Court street, not far from West Row, by one of the watchmen, who took the body to their room in the old state house. He had been several times stabbed in the breast and face, but his death was caused by cutting the jugular vein. He left his lodgings for that rendezvous of rogues, ruffians and prostitutes, the "Hill," and had mentioned the day preceding, that he expected to be killed, if he went there again, as he had had a previous squabble. It appears he was not disappointed in his expectations.

Price Current in Cheraw, Dec. 2, 1822.
Cotton prime, 10 to 11, ordinary 8½ to 9½; flour 75 to 82½; whiskey 40 cents; brandy 35 to 45; sugar 11 to 14; coffee 30 to 33; salt 15; molasses 40 to 50; rum, Jamaica 1 25 to 1 50; N. England 50 cents; wine, Madeira 2 25; Malaga 51; brandy cognac, 4th proof, 1 50 to 1 75; iron 5 to 6 dollars; cheese 11 to 13; cotton bagging 50 to 60; mackerel No. 3, 56 bbl.; butter 15 to 20; tallow 10 cents; beeswax 25 to 28; corn 62½; flax seed 62½ to 75; tobacco 35 to 5 dollars; bacon 15 to 18; hyson tea 1 25; loaf sugar 25 cents.

NEW STORE.

WILSON & CONVER
ARE now receiving, at their New Store on the north-west corner of the market square in Cheraw, from Philadelphia, 120 packages of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, comprising a very complete and elegant assortment, which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms, either for cash or produce.

Woollen Goods.

Extra super black and blue cloths, super black, blue, brown, citron, drab and mixt do. middling and low priced do. extra super black and blue kerseymeres, super black, and blue and drab do. fancy, mixt and coronation do. super and common brown and blue twilled pelisse cloths, double and single milled drab cloths, mixt blue and drab cassinets, swansdown, Toinnet and Valencia vestings, super printed vest shapes, figured ratinett, red and yellow flannels, white shirting do. and swanskin, red and green baize and bocking, coatings, olive flushings and fearnoughts; 6-4 to 12-4 rose blankets, 3 and 4 point blankets, 8-4 London duftles, colored and black plain and figured bombazettes, black bombazeens, 7-4 and 8-4 cassimere shawls, elegant patterns; tartan, plaid and tartan plaid cloaks, caroline plaids, 8-4 drapery table cover, men and women's white and black worsted hose, men's 3/4 hose, lamb's wool; men's mixt lamb's wool hose.

Cotton Goods.

7-8 and 9-8 London prints, common and coarse calicoes, furniture do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics, 9-8 and 6-4 jaconet muslins, plain and figured mull and book muslin, hair, cord and satin striped muslins, super worked muslin dresses, plain bordered and spotted cravats, 12-4 marseilles quilts, cotton checks and tickings, white marseilles, Carlisle gingham, Waltham shirtings, brown and black shirtings, steam loom do. American plaids and stripes, black and blue chambrays, 7-4 dark chintz shawls, cotton, flag and bandanna handkerchiefs, madras, roman and malabar do. printed ladies' pocket do. cotton suspenders and thread, Irish linens, brown Holland, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, nankeens.

Silk Goods.

Black sinchews and sarinets, plaid sarinets, black and white figured satin, black, brown, pink and white plain satin, green and white florence and levantines, fancy florence vestings, merino do. black Nankin crapes, black and colored Canton crapes, 8-4 Nankin crapes, shawls and dresses, assorted colors; 7-4 black levantine shawls, Canton handkerchiefs, rich merino shawls, Zelia handkerchiefs, bird's eye and fancy silk do. striped silk for pelisses, white figured gauze, Berlin netts, 5-4 bobinet lace, thread lace, cotton and silk lace, assorted; black and white tulle, insertion trimming, silk gimp, ladies' black and white silk hose, black and white silk gloves, men's buckskin and beaver gloves, men's lined buff do. ladies' plush cuff and lined gloves, ladies' lace colarets, black, brown and drab silk velvets, bandanna and flag silk handkerchiefs, fancy silk cravats, Italian crapes, tapes and edgings, furniture fringe, sewing silk and twist, velvet and handkerchiefs, silk umbrellas, ladies' red and yolk tan gloves, very large shell combs, side and neck do. mock shell, back, side and neck combs, silk suspenders, ladies' very rich morocco gilt reticules, very rich wide ribbons in sets, plaid do. assorted; plain and figured satin and taffeta do. velvet ribbons, assorted; black and colored galloons, 1 case Leghorn and straw hats, from No. 29 to 30; straw bonnets, bands and trimmings.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Buckhorn tip and bone handled table knives and forks, buckhorn and ivory desert do. pen, pruner, sportsman's and pocket knives, Rodgers' best pen and pocket do. magnum bonum and common razors, assorted; Pomeroy's patent and common razor cases, shaving boxes and brushes, tailors' shears and thimbles, fine and common scissors, shoe knives and hammers, awl blades and shoe tacks, double and single roller gun locks, steel yards, 50 lb. to 400 cwt. drawer knives, claw hammers, shovels and tongs, spades and shovels, screw augers and gimblets, polished steel and plain snuffers, patent coffee mills, commode knobs and mounting, shoe pinners and awl hfts, ivory and horn combs, coat and vest moulds, best gilt coat and vest buttons, pearl and common gilt vest do. pewter and pocket inkstands, pewter plates, basons and dishes, spectacles and steel cases, iron and Britannia table and tea spoons, hand, punnel and sash saws, cast steel, hand and pit saw files, knob locks and Norfolk latches, stock locks, bread baskets, slates and pencils, patent metal tea kettles, patent and German cutting knives, flat, half round and mill saw files, knitting pins, shoe blacking, pins and needles, chest, cupboard and tilt locks, brass and iron table butts and hinges, plated and iron candlesticks, steel watch chains, table and cloth

brushes, braces and bits, waffle irons, curry combs, and irons, frying pans, trace chains, wood screws, oil flints, fine and common hand bellows, mahogany, dressing and frame looking glasses, German, English and cast steel, 30 casks assorted nails, 20 cases and trunks shoes, of all descriptions, 7 boxes Whittmore cards, 1 case men's best beaver hats, 2 do. common fur hats, 2 wool do. children's morocco caps.

Paints and Medicines.

White and red lead, ground in oil; Spanish brown, madder, window glass, putty, verdigrise, aquafortis, borax, best red peruvian bark, sena bark, sweet oil, spirits turpentine, laudanum and paragonic, in quart bottles; camphor, assafoetida, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, gaulther salts, calomel, jalap, rhubarb, antimony, quick silver, double trusses, besides a great variety of patent medicines.

Books and Stationery.

Letter, foolscap and common writing paper, inkpowders, wafers, bibles, testaments and spelling books, Walker's large dictionary, American orator, Patrick Henry, Petrarch, Plutarch's lives, Riley's narrative, Rasselas, Wealth of Nations, Walsh's Appeal, Thomas' Practice, Rambler, Scottish Chiefs, Bannockburn, Fortunes of Nigel, Literary Magazine, &c. &c.

ALSO, now receiving, and in a few days will receive, 5 hhls. St. Croix sugars, 2 hhls. and 8 bbls. New-Orleans sugar, 30 bags coffee, 4 bags pepper, 4 do. spice, 4 do. ginger, 8 boxes chocolate, 4 qrs. chests hyson tea, 3 bbls. loaf sugar, 3 hhls. molasses, 1 hhd. Jamaica rum, 4th proof; 6 bbls. New-England do. 1 pipe cognac brandy, 4th proof; 2 qrs. casks Madeira wine, 2 do. sweet Malaga, 2 do. dry Malaga, 1000 cwt. cheese, 20 bags shot, 10 bbls. powder, almonds, raisins, empty jugs, demijohns; 50 sacks salt, 2 tierces rice, 1 bbl. alum, 2 bbls. salt petre, 1 box brimstone, 15 ps. Dundee bagging, 6 ps. northern do. 5 ps. wide Russia sheeting.

The constant residence of one of our firm in Charleston, will enable us to keep a good stock of the above articles always on hand, at the very lowest prices, either by the wholesale or retail.

They also take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken a counting-house upon Vanderhorst's wharf, in Charleston, where they are prepared to receive and execute orders as factors and commission merchants. 3633

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 56, Broad Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.
D. PARISH and CO. have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and New-York, 450 Packages DRY GOODS, comprising the most extensive assortment they have ever offered, and will be sold by the Package or Piece, on the most accommodating terms:

Woollen Goods.

8 bales and cases extra and super West of England CLOTHS
10 do super Yorkshire Cloths
8 do middling do
10 do low priced do
2 do super and common assorted Pelisse Cloths
2 cases Austen's extra black and blue Cassimeres
4 do super do do
3 do do fancy mixtures do
4 bales low priced assorted do
10 do assorted Satinets
2 do do Cassinets
1 case super Valencia Vestings
1 do Toinnet do
1 do super printed Vest Shapes
20 bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffel Blankets

15 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½ and 4 Point do do
5 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
15 do Grundy's and Hutchinson's White Plaids do
2 do Blue do do
2 do Mixt do do
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Fearnoughts do
1 do 6-4 twilled Bath Coatings do
3 do White Kerseys, (for Negro Clothing) do
1 do drab Devonshire Kerseys do
5 bales assorted Flannels do
1 do white Swanskins do
1 do 5-4 and 6-4 Boocking and Drapery Baize do
5 do Rhodes', Hind's, Smith's and Bleakley's black Bombazets do
2 do do colored do do
2 do do do and black figured do do
1 do do Printed do do
1 do Plaid do do
2 cases Tartan Plaids do
3 do super Norwich do
3 do Caroline do
2 do Imperial do
2 do black Bombazeens do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 assorted Cassimere shawls do
1 do do do Points do
1 do 4-4 Merino shawls and Points do
2 do assorted Lambs Wool Hose do
2 do do do do half do do
2 do women's black, white and colored Worst-Hose do

COTTON GOODS.

20 cases super 7-8 Prints
5 do 9-8 do
5 do middling and common Calicoes do
10 do Plate do
2 do super Furniture Chintz do
5 do common do Calicoes do
10 do 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics do
4 do 9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconets do
1 do do Mulla do
2 do 6-4 Jubilee Cord do
2 do do figured Cambrics do
2 do do Loom Sewed Muslins do
2 do do colored striped do
3 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Book Muslins do
1 do do Japaned do do
1 do super worked and sewed Muslin Robes do
2 do common do do
2 do 9-8 and 5-4 Jaconet Cravats do
1 do do colored and figured do
5 do Steam and Power Loom Shirtings do
2 do Irish do do
50 bales assorted Waltham Cottons do
5 do common Brown Sheetings do
5 cases American Plaids do
2 do do Stripes do
5 do blue, blue and white and stripe Derries do
2 bales Cotton Ticks do
1 do super English do
2 cases Furniture Dimities do
2 do Garment do do
2 do Cambric do do
2 do black and colored Sarsnet Cambrics do
1 do 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts do
1 do Beavertrains do
3 do Madras Handkerchiefs do
2 do blue Remal do
2 do do twilled do do
2 do Turkey Red do

2 do Printed Pocket do
2 cases Chintz Shawls do
3 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
2 do 5-4 Manchester Gingham do
3 do super light do
1 do Imitation Caroline Plaids do
4 do men's and women's white Cotton Hose do
2 do girls do do
4 do Cotton and Worsted Braces do
3 do Holt's and Orell's 3 cord Cotton Palls do
1 do colored and black Tabby Velvet do
1 do Cotton Perrets do

LINEN GOODS.

6 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
2 do Long Lawns do
2 do 3-4 Irish Diaper do
2 do 6-4 and 10-4 Table do
2 do white and brown flatillas do
2 do Brown Linens do
3 bales Russia Sheetings do
5 do Scotch do do
3 do Duet do
4 do Drogheda do
4 cases assorted Patent Threads do
1 do do Nun's do
2 do super plain and twilled Fapes do
2 do common do do
2 do Linen Cambrics do
1 do do do Handkerchiefs do

SILK GOODS.

3 cases Black Sinchews
3 do do Sarsnets do
1 do Plaid do do
1 do super black Satins do
3 do colored black Nankin Crapes do
5 do do do Canton do do
3 do figured do do
3 do assorted Nankin Crapes Dresses do
5 do do 4-4 and 7-4 do do Shawls do
3 do do do do Mantles do
5 do black Canton Handkerchiefs do
3 do Chow Chow do do
4 do super Choppas do
1 do do Bandanas do
1 do plaid and figured fancy Handkerchiefs do
1 do do do do Gauze do
2 do black Italian Crapes do
1 do green, pink and white Florence do
1 do black and white figured Satins do
1 do black Silk Velvet do
2 do No. 6 and 16 and 7 and 22 rich figured Ribbons, new patterns do
1 do assorted plaid do do
2 do plain and figured Taffeta and Satin do
1 do Velvet do do
1 do black and colored Galloons do
1 trunk English Silk Hose do
1 case black French do do
2 cases black and white Silk Gloves do
2 trunks black, blue and assorted Italian Sewing Silks do
5 cases do do India do
2 do assorted Silk Twist do

SUNDRIES.

2 cases men's Dog-Skin Gloves do
1 do do colored Buckskins do
1 do do Beaver do do
2 do Habit, Beaver and Kid do do
2 do do do do lined do do
2 do super and common gilt Coat and Vest Buttons do
1 do assorted Pearl do do
1 do large and side Shell Combs do
6 do pound, pack and box Pins do
2 do Silk Umbrellas do
1 do Cotton do do
October 30. 6wt34

Indigo for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, either by wholesale or retail, South-Carolina INDIGO, of the best quality. It will be disposed of low for cash. GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, Dec. 10, 1822.—3111

HOTEL

AND BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BARGE respectfully begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that the well known Hotel and Boarding House, formerly kept by her deceased husband, Geo. K. Barge, is still open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

By a continuance of the same attention to the comfort and convenience of her customers, as heretofore characterized the establishment, she hopes always to merit a full share of patronage.

Travellers and others, may rely that such Horses as may be left in her charge, will be carefully attended to.
Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1822.—4wt34

A Good Opportunity.

THE Proprietors of the *Observer & Gazette*, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in this place.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals in the State, and at the same time, to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to Jas. Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Capt. Niblock's Company.

A General Court Martial, held for the 1st Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, on Friday, the 27th of Sept. 1822, the following orders were passed upon a petition relative to Captain Niblock's company, (12 months' notice having been given to those interested.)

Ordered, by Court Martial, that Capt. Niblock and Haireson's companies be consolidated.

Ordered, also, that Capt. Chunn, Haireson, and Jeter, be invested with plenary authority to fix and establish anew the bounds of their companies, attaching to each such portion of Capt. Niblock's disbanded company, as justice and the will of those concerned, may dictate.

By order of Col. Wm. H. Kern, President of the Court Martial. 3633

Test: PHILLO WHITE, Judge Advocate.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, Fall Term, 1822.

Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Eli Bradshaw. Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JNO. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.

3wt44—Price adv. 5¢.

Poetry.

WOMAN.

When half creation's works were done;
Just form'd the stars, the glowing sun,
And softly blushing skies;
And wide across earth's dewy lawn
Gleam'd the first glances of the morn,
And flowers began to rise—

Clad in her robe of tender green,
Nature delighted view'd the scene,
Pleas'd with each novel form;
And from each sweetly opening flower,
From hill and vale, and shady bower,
She cul'd some lovely charm.

She took the balmy violet's blue,
The sweet carnation's mellow hue;
Rich with the tear of night—
Though the young beam of rising day,
Had melted half that tear away,
In the first stream of light.

And now in elegance array'd,
Her last, her fairest work she made,
Almost a seraph's frame;
To animate this form was given,
A gentle spirit sent from heaven,
And woman was her name.

Then on her softly smiling face,
She lavish'd every winning grace,
And every charm was there—
Upon her eye the violet's blue,
Upon her cheek the rose's hue,
The lily every where.

Yes, on that eye was seen to play,
The lustre of the stellar ray,
The diamond's humid glow;
She threw to form her bosom's globe,
Life's tender flush and beauty's robe,
On wreath's of virgin snow.

Then woman's lips in smiles withdrew
Their veils of rich carnation hue,
And pearls appear'd beneath;
And blest Arabia seem'd to pour
The perfumes of its spicy store,
To mingle with her breath.

Hark! hark! she speaks and silver strains,
Melodious floating o'er the plains,
A nameless joy impart—
The nightingale has caught the tone,
And made that melting voice his own,
That vibrates on the heart.

Fond nature cast her glance around
The glowing sky, the flowery ground,
The day diffusing sun:
On woman last—her darling child,
She gaz'd and said, with accents mild,
"Creation's work is done."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL POLICY.

If gratitude ought to follow the memory of men, who by great and illustrious actions have advanced the prosperity and honor of their country, none ought to be held in more grateful remembrance than our immediate ancestors. They have bequeathed to us the most shining examples of *fortitude, valor and wisdom*; and whether we behold these examples in the record of history, or trace their mighty effects on the destiny of our country and the world, the same appeal is made to our admiration. What those ancestors achieved in a single generation would require volumes to describe,—we can only, therefore, in an essay like this, pass the eye rapidly over the scene.

What were we in 1776, and what are we in 1822? Half a century has not yet rolled by, since the declaration of independence. The last of the sages of those times, under whose presiding guardianship it has been our good fortune ever since to remain, has not yet disappeared from the theatre of action,—yet, in this short interval, by their courage and wisdom, and patriotism, the chain which had been forged for our dependence and subjection, has not only been broken, but *thrown away*; and on a basis wholly new they have fully established, without anarchy or any of its appendages, our political institutions, which have excited the admiration of the world, and which thirty years' experience has proved, to the satisfaction of all, to be as advantageous in their practical operations, as they are acknowledged to be beautiful in their theory.

But let us not suppose that in achieving these great objects, our ancestors have left nothing worthy of those illustrious actions for us to perform.—Though they have transmitted to us *independence and freedom*, with institutions of government so perfect, and so fully established, that no addition or improvement is required, yet to us belongs the highly important duty of *preserving* them in their purity; and by a wise application of their powers to advance to the highest state of *security and prosperity* the interests of our beloved country.

In what manner we may best per-

form this important duty, or rather, what line of national policy we ought to pursue to obtain that high state of prosperity of which our ancestors have laid the solid foundation, is the subject on which we propose to offer a few reflections.

The policy which a nation ought to pursue depends on its political institutions,—character of the people,—its position,—actual condition,—and relation to the rest of the world. A just knowledge of the whole, and the power of perceiving their bearing on any particular measure, require the profoundest abilities and experience. It is not our intention to attempt an analysis of each, as it relates to ourselves, or to point out the bearing on any one measure, but to consider a few prominent particulars which ought to have a strong general bearing on our policy.

Our situation is unlike that of any other nation. It abounds in the most striking peculiarities, which, if overlooked, must expose us to errors and dangers. The origin of our government—its principles, and distribution of its power, are all new, so that we can draw very little light from the pages of the history of other nations. Not less peculiar are our condition and actual position. Though situated on a continent, we have nearly all the advantages of an insular position; and though at present exceeded by many nations in numbers and wealth, we are rapidly approaching a period in which we must stand in the very foremost rank in these positions of power and prosperity. In determining on the course to be pursued, the rapidity of our growth, and the extent of our territory ought ever to be present to our view.

No less peculiar is our relation to the rest of the world. We are at peace, it is true, with all the world, and it may be therefore supposed that our foreign relations require but little attention. Nothing could be more erroneous than such a supposition. They never required more profound attention. Never was there, at bottom, such a conflict in human institutions as at present. It is the deep, dark, and portentous period which precedes the earthquake; and the working of the volcano before it disemboogues. The eyes of nations, in their mutual relations, are not now directed to commerce or territorial aggrandizement. It is not for the purpose of acquiring (or preventing others from so doing) advantages in commerce, or territory, that the league of monarchs has been formed. No!—THE HOLY ALLIANCE is a combination against principles. To check the growth of freedom, and to prevent the diffusion of political light; to interrupt and turn back the stream which is destined to refresh and fertilize the nations.—it is for this, that the monarchs of the old world have col-leagued. The progress of democracy has alarmed them: they have been put in motion by their fears, and nothing will satisfy them but the turning back the tide of human improvement. Yes, the hereditary system of government feels the approach of decay. It perceives an order of things approaching, incompatible with its existence; to counteract which, the aristocracy of all Europe has directed its whole attention. This conflict of existing establishments with principle; this roll of the swell of despotism towards the agitated surface of freedom, has, within the space of little more than one generation, convulsed both Europe and America, and now the direction of it is known to be onward, and Freedom, afflicted at the prospect of her distress, looks around her for the bulwarks of her security and protection. Here, in this Western world, Liberty may be said to have been born. Here, at least, she has been cherished and preserved. From us the example has gone forth; and this example, in this league of despotism against liberty, is not going to be forgotten by the crowned heads, of which it is composed. To use their own language, *ours is the first example of successful democratic rebellion*. We cannot—we ought not to be indifferent to the progress of this new order of things, which originated in our revolution. As deeply as it is dreaded by monarchical governments, just so deeply we may be assured are we hated by them. Ours was the example, which their subjects are so inclined to follow; and here the cause of their disgust originated. Our fate, in all human probability, is intimately connected with the march of these powers. Should the struggle for liberty prove successful, it will reflect back on us not only glory, but honor and prosperity. But

on the contrary, should it be effectually quelled and checked, in other portions of the globe, by force, or intrigue, our danger will become imminent!

This is the point in our foreign policy which ought to claim our profoundest attention. In connexion with it is the great revolution which has taken place, or is in progress on our continent. It was on this continent, in 1776, that Independence first dawned. We are arrested by the contemplation of the loveliness of that day when the mountain tops were first gilded by the sun of liberty. It was a day as dear to our recollections, as its beauty is captivating to our fancy. We love to gaze upon it!—Now, from Cape Horn to the North Pole; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, very inconsiderable is the portion of this vast continent subject to European sway! This great revolution alone, were there no other acts, is sufficient to mark this as one of the most important eras in human affairs.

What will be the ultimate destiny of the nations which have grown up in this revolution; what form of government and character they may assume; what relations, political and commercial, they may form, are questions in all which we have the deepest interest—particularly in relation to the portions which are in our immediate neighborhood. What human sagacity can so penetrate the future as to pronounce how we are to be affected by the changes which have already commenced in Mexico, and which must, in all probability, soon take place in Cuba! On the fate of that island, alone, our own fate must, in no small degree, depend.

From this survey, hasty and imperfect as it is, it must be obvious to all that our situation, at this moment, is one abounding, as has been stated, in the most striking peculiarities, and requiring the deepest reflection. We must look ahead, a long way ahead, and shape our course by the capes and promontories in human affairs which we perceive to be jutting before us. Our ancestors, by seeking a home for us on this continent; by asserting our Independence, and by establishing our political foundations, have given us an increased capacity. No people ever had such means within their power. Ours is a situation of the highest responsibility. Not only our own renown and happiness, and those of our latest posterity depend on us—but it is not too bold to assert that the whole train of human events, to the remotest period, must be influenced, and prove more or less prosperous, as we are guided by wisdom or folly. Our example! Who can appreciate its effects for happiness or misery, as it succeeds or fails!

The world, in its two great political divisions, the friends, and the enemies of the rights of man, look on with deep, but opposite emotions. Thus circumstanced, let us by a wise and virtuous line of policy, cheer the prospects of the former, and confound the machinations of the latter. What this policy ought to be, we will resume the consideration of in our next number.

FROM SPENCER'S ANECDOTES, &c.

Tonson and Lintot were both candidates for printing some work of Dr. Young's. He answered both their letters in the same morning, and in his hurry misdirected them. When Lintot opened that which came to him, he found it begin, "That Bernard Lintot is so great a scoundrel that, &c." It must have been very amusing to have seen him in his rage, he was a great sputtering fellow.

Sir Isaac Newton's house at Colds-worth is a handsome structure. His study boarded round and all jutting out. We were in the room where he was born. Both of as melancholy and dismal an air as ever I saw. Mr. Percival, his tenant, who still lives there, says he was a man of very few words; that he would sometimes be silent and thoughtful for above a quarter of an hour together, and look all the while almost as if he was saying his prayers; but that when he did speak, it was always very much to the purpose.

Mr. Pope was with Sir Godfrey Kneller one day, when his nephew, a Guinea trader came in. "Nephew, (said Sir Godfrey,) you have the honour of seeing the two greatest men in the world." "I don't know how great you may be, (said the Guinea-man,) but I don't like your looks: I have often bought a man, much better than both of you together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas."

What a singular book is "The Business of the Saints in Heaven," by Father Lewis Henriquez: printed at Sa-

lamanca in 1631. He attempts to prove, in the twenty-second chapter, "That every saint shall have his particular house in heaven; and Christ a most magnificent palace! That there shall be large streets, and great piazzas, &c."—He says in the twenty-fourth chapter, that there shall be a sovereign pleasure in kissing and embracing the bodies of the blest; that there shall be pleasant baths, and that they shall bathe themselves in each others sight. That they shall swim like fishes; and sing as melodiously as nightingales, &c."—He affirms, in the 47th chapter, "That the men and women shall delight themselves in masquerades, feasts and ballads;"—and in the fifty-eighth, "That the angels shall put on women's habits, and appear to the saints in the dress of ladies, with curls and locks, waistcoats and fardingales, &c." See the "Moral practices of the Jesuits," by the doctors of Sorbonne: it has been translated into English, and published in 1671.

Ambrose Philips was a neat dresser, and very vain.—In a conversation between him, Congreve, Swift and others, the discourse ran a good while on Julius Cæsar. After many things had been said to the purpose, Ambrose asked what sort of a person they supposed Julius Cæsar was? He was answered, that from medals, &c., it appeared that he was a small man, and thin-faced. "Now for my part," said Ambrose, "I should take him to have been of a lean make, pale complexion, extremely neat in his dress; and five feet seven inches high;" an exact description of Philips himself. Swift, who understood good breeding perfectly well, and would not interrupt any body while speaking, let him go on, and when he had quite done, said, "And I, Mr. Philips, should take him to have been a plump man, just five feet five inches high: not very neatly dressed, in a black gown with pudding sleeves."

Religious.

SELECTED.

Inconsideration, fashion, and the world, are three confederates against virtue, with whom even good kind of people often contrive to live on excellent terms: and the fair reputation which may be obtained by a complaisant conformity to the prevailing practice, and by mere decorum of manners, without a strict attention to religious principle, is a constant source of danger to the rich and great. There is something almost irresistibly seducing in the contagion of general example: hence the necessity of that vigilance, which it is the business of christianity to quicken by incessant admonition, and of the world, to lay asleep by the perpetual opiates of ease and pleasure.

A fair reputation is one of the most laudable objects of human ambition; yet even this really valuable blessing is sometimes converted into a snare, by inducing a treacherous security as soon as it is obtained. A fatal indolence is apt to creep in upon the soul when it has acquired the good opinion of mankind, if the acquisition of that good opinion was the ultimate end of its endeavors. Pursuit is at an end when the object is in possession; for he is not likely to "press forward," who thinks he has already "attained." The love of worldly reputation, and the desire of God's favour, have this specific difference, that in the latter, the possession always augments the desire; and the spiritual mind accounts nothing done while any thing remains undone.

But after all, a fair fame, and the support of numbers, is obviously a deceitful dependence; for as every individual must die for himself, both these imaginary resources will fail, just at the moment when they could have been of any use. A good reputation, even without internal piety, would be worth obtaining, if the tribunal of heaven were fashioned after the manner of human courts of judicature. If at the general judgment we were to be tried by a jury of our fellow mortals, it would be but common prudence to secure their favor at any price. But it can stand us in little stead in the great day of decision, as it is the consummation of infinite goodness, not to abandon us to the mercy of each other's sentence; but to reserve us for his final judgment who knows every motive of every action; who will make strict inquisition into sincerity of heart, and uprightness of intention; in whose eyes an ineffectual prayer, or a powerless wish, will outweigh the most splendid profession, or the most dazzling action.

We cannot but rejoice in every de-

gree of human virtue which operates favorably on society, whatever be the motive, or whoever be the actor; and we should gladly commend every degree of goodness, though it be not squared by our own rules and notions. Even the good actions of such persons as are too much actuated by a regard to appearances, are not without their beneficial effects. The righteousness of those who occupy this middle region of morality certainly exceeds the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees; for they are not only exact in ceremonials, but in many respects fulfil the weightier matters of law and conscience. Like Herod, they often "hear gladly, and do many things."—Yet I am afraid I shall be thought severe in remarking that, in general, those characters in the New Testament, of whose future condition no very comfortable hope is given, seem to have been taken, not from the profligate, the abandoned, and the dishonorable; but from that decent class commonly described by the term of *good sort of people*; that mixed kind of character in which virtue appears, if it does not predominate. The young Ruler was certainly one of the first of this order; and yet we are left in dark uncertainty, as to his final allotment. The rich man who built him barns and storehouses, and only proposed to himself the full enjoyment of that fortune, which, perhaps, he had very fairly obtained, might have been, for all that appears to the contrary, a very good sort of man: at least, if we may judge of him by multitudes who live precisely for the same purposes, and yet enjoy a good degree of credit, and are rather considered as objects of admiration than of censure.

But the most alarming instance is that of the splendid, and not illiberal Epicure, who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. He committed no enormities, that have been transmitted to us; for that he dined well, and dressed well, could hardly incur the bitter penalty of eternal misery. That his expenses were suitable to his station, and his splendor proportioned to his opulence, does not exhibit any objection to his character. Nor does he appear to have refused the crumbs which Lazarus solicited: on the contrary, it is probable that the reputation of his bounty drew the needy petitioner to his gate. Here is magnificence which is unexcusable, and here is bounty which is meritorious. And yet this man, on an authority which we are not permitted to question, is represented, in a future state, as *lifting up his eyes, being in torments*. His punishment seems to have been the consequence of an irreligious, worldly spirit, a heart corrupted by the softnesses and delights of life. It was not because he was rich, but because he trusted in riches; it was not that he was uncharitable, but that his charity wanted the principle which alone could sanctify it. His views terminated here; this world's good, and this world's applause, were the motives and the end of his actions. He forgot God; he was destitute of piety; and the absence of this great and first principle of human actions, rendered his shining deeds, however they might be admired among men, of no value in the sight of God.

There is no error more common, or more dangerous, than that an unrestrained indulgence of appetite is generally attended with a liberal, humane, and merciful temper. Nor is there any opinion more false and more fatal, or which demands to be more steadily controverted, than that libertinism and good-nature are natural and necessary associates. For after all that corrupt poets, and more corrupt philosophers, have told us of the blandishments of pleasure, and of its tendency to soften the temper, and humanize the affections, it is certain, that nothing hardens the heart like excessive and unbounded luxury; and he who refuses the sweetest gratifications to his own voluptuousness, will generally be found the least susceptible of tenderness for the wants of others. The cruelties at Rome bore an exact proportion to the dissoluteness at Caprea. And it is not less notorious, that the Imperial fiddler became more barbarous, as he grew more profligate. Prosperity, says the Arabian proverb, fills the heart till it makes it hard; and the most dangerous pits and snares for human virtue are those, which are so covered over with the flowers of prosperous fortune, that it requires a cautious foot, and a vigilant eye, to escape them.